NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyp ing and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.-STEINWAY'S CONCERT ROOMS, Fourteenth street. -

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel-In their Ethiopian Externationany, Singing, Dancing and Burlesques-Shadow Par FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wenty-fourth street.—Busworth's Minnengs.—Ethiopian Minnengars, &c. A Trip to the Moor.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In Tunin Songs, Dances, Eccentricius, &c.—Excussion Around the World.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA BOUSE, 201 Bowery. -COM

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-In a Variety of Light and Laughanes Envertainments, Corps of Ballet, &c. Frenalt Clerks in Warrington.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brookyln.

HOOLEY'S OPER & HOUSE, Brooklyn -ETHIOPIAN MIN

SEAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTREAM, BALLADS, COMIC PANTONIMES, &c. BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM.-Mr. DE CORDOVA'S HU-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway, Lagrouse, with the Oxy-Stoneous Michosopoe (widell), Standard Ann of Prosse. Open from (A. M. IIII 167 P. M.

New York, Monday, November 12, 1866.

TED NEWS.

By the Atlantic Cable we have a news report dated to

Sunday, November 11, with the latest financial inte sence of Saturday from London.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued.

A Spanish insurrection has commenced in Barcelona.

A band of American colonists for the Holy Land have arrived at Jaffa from Maine. The captain, with two men of the crew of the bark Lubra, have been murdered by pirates on the coast of

China. The date is not reported.

An American Company has obtained a telegraph ex-United States five-twenties closed at 69 in London on

MIRCRITANEOUS

The Rev. Charles B. Smyth delivered another lesson The Rev. Charles B. Smyth delivered another lesson to the clergy yesterday at the Cooper Institute. He had been to see the model artist exhibitions on Broadway, and gave, among other instructive matters, a short necount of his visit there. He promises to give a more detailed narrative of the disgraceful access next Sunday. At Plymouth church Mr. Beecher discoursed on the Development of Manhood. The ninety-eighth anniversary of the John Street Methodist Episcopal church was celebrated, the Rev. Henry Bohem, the oldent Methodist prescher in America taking next, the clother Methodist prescher in America taking next, the the Interesting as preacher in America taking part in the interesting ex-ercises. The Rev. Dr. Cheever, Dr. Buddington, R. A. Holland of Kentucky, Bishop Neely of Maine, and other eminent divines, addressed their respective congregation

made their returns. Five days are allowed in which to make them, and the time expires to-day. A penalty of \$500 and imprisonment, is attached to a failure to make them. The defeated radical Congressional candidates in Maryland all threaten to contest the election. It is generally believed that Governor Swann will soon call an accordance of the Lorentzian Confession of the Lorentzian contest.

extra session of the Legislature.
The Central Pacific Railroad of California has completed to Cisco, a distance of ninety-four miles from Socramento. At that point the grade reaches an elevation of sixty-one hundred feet above tide water at Sacra mento. The rails will probably be laid to Salt Lake City

Astronomers announce that there will probably be meteoric shower between the hours of one to-morror morning and daylight, or at the same hours on Wed

nesday morning.

Our Troy correspondence gives an account of the discovery recently, at Cohoea, of the jawhone of a mastodon. The remains of a complete skeleton were also discovered, and it is expected they will be pronounced upon soon by Louis Agassiz, the learned naturalist of

A history of the present national debt of Green arising, which is larger than that of any orbits of the with an area. Britain, which is larger than that of any other country, with an account of the sinking fund system of tha

subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the recent inundations in France has been opened by Baron Boileau, the French Consul General, at his office in this

from he old country in an emigrant ship, threw herself into the North river on Saturday, with her newly-born baby in her arms, in the hope of committing suicide. She and her husband were living in Thompson the ct. but her confinement had eaten up his cities obstance. and he was out of employment. The thought by the rash deed to rid him of the burder, of her and her shild's subsistence, but she was be yed up in the water by her clothes, and was re-cued by some boatmen. In the person hartest Police Court yesterday, she gave her name of Ellin Johnson, and refused to tell her story, but, overcome by the kindness of the officers, she was prevailed upon finally, and told the above pittful narrative. Her huspand was then sent for.

was rendered that the deceased came to his death by taking an overdose of laudanum. He had been addicted recently to the use of intoxicating liquors, and, it is be lieved, swallowed the poison while in a fit of despendency equent on intoxica

tay in the North river at the foot of Twenty-sixth a Suspicions of foul play are entertained, as deceased had recently had a quarrel with another party and threats against him had been made by the latter. An inquest

will be held to-day.

It is stated in Washington that Chile and the libera government in Mexico will immediately form a e, the terms of which will not probably be made

The Important Mission of Minister Campbell

and General Sherman to Mexico. The United States war steamer Susque banna left this port on Saturday afternoon last for Vera Cruz, detailed to the special duty of bearing to Mexico our Minister to that republic, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, accompanied by General Sherman, who goes as a military observer of events and to give the benefit of his advice and aid if necessary. Mr. Campbell is charged with the most important diplomatic mission emanating from our government since the sailing of our Commissioners who negotiated the peace of Ghent with Great Britain, December 3, 1814. The objects of this expedition comprehend the absolute abandonment of the imperial enterprise of Louis Napoleon, root and branch, the recognition by France of the republican government of Juarez, a treaty of peace between the two governments and a treaty between each of them and the United States. This is to be accomplished, we presume, by Minister Campbell, assisted by the presence of General Sherman, in behalf of the United States, with General Castelneau and Marshal Bazaine in behalf of France, and President Juarez and his Secretary of State, we suppose, as the representatives of the Mexican

The whole credit of this grand undertaking belongs to President Johnson and the Emperor Napoleon, and may be fairly divided between them. As we are informed, Mr. Johnson more than a year ago became satisfied that this Mexican imbroglio, if left to the red tape diplomatic correspondence then going on between Mr. Seward and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, would "drag its slow length along" to the end of the existing administration without any other results than additional complications, and that, accordingly, some shorter road to a settlement was demanded. Satisfied upon this point, as we have been further advised, President Johnson resolved to take the matter into his own hands, and did so in a familiar letter to Napoleon, frankly setting forth the inflexible objections of the people of the United States to a European government over Mexico in any shape, and that the removal of his imperial establishment and the reinstatement of the Mexican republic in the Mexican capital were indispensable to the maintenance of peaceable relations between France and the United States. From the receipt of that familiar letter Napoleon began fully to realize the necessity of his retirement from Mexico, and so began to consider the ways and means of a graceful compliance. His object appears to have been a withdrawal so gradual as to make no perceptible impression in France or Europe to his disadvantage, and he doubtless hoped that his Mexican failure would be completely masked by the glory to France resulting from his comus and calculations connected with the late war of Prussia and Italy against Austria and her German confederates. The results of that war, however, have been so tremendous in enlarging the boundaries and the powers of Prussia and the prestige of Bismarck at the expense of Napoleon, that the Mexican flasco in the general account may be treated as a worthless bagatelle.

Hence we find Napoleon adopting the wise resolution of getting out of this Mexican fiasco as fast as possible. Our Minister at Paris, Mr. Bigelow, to this end is invited to meet the Emperor and his new Prime Minister, M. Moustier, at Biarritz, where the arrangements are made which have so far been developed, in the special mission of General Castelneau to Mexico, in the basty retirement of Maximilian, and in the departure of Mr. with the instructions of our government for Mexico. It is probable that but for the melancholy consequences of this dis astrous imperial Mexican adventure to the amiable and accomplished Empress Carlotte Maximilian would have remained in "the halls of the Montezumas" to meet General Castel neau, for the purpose of formally turning over to him, as the representative of Napoleon, the government received at his hands. We may excuse the ungracious retreat of Maximilian in view of his great affliction and the disappointments and losses of his house, chargeable to France and Napoleon; but, for our present purpose, whatever the immediate causes, it is sufficient that the Mexican Franco-Austrian empire is removed with the Emperor, and that the coast is clear for a settlement with France and the Mexican republic.

The settlement contemplated, as we learn, embraces the full re-establishment of the Mexican republic and a treaty of peace and friendship with it on the part of France, including the payment of the indemnities or claims which were the cause of the original armed coalition of France, England and Spain. The United States will stand security for these indemnities and will furnish the republic of Mexico the funds to meet them, in consideration of the cession to our government of the Northern mineral States or departments of Cohabuila, Chihuabua, Sonora and Lower California, with the great Gulf of California and all its commercial advantages. But the grand feature of this settlement will be the practical vindication of the Monroe doctrine European non-intervention in the demonst affairs of the independent States of this continent, and from this settlement we may expect this doctrine to become the established law

in this hemisphere.

The administration of President Johnson, identified with this great achievement and with the success of this great American doctrine, will secure a lasting renown in his tory, and there are still some other matters in our foreign relations in the adjustment of which we anticipate from Mr. Johnson the most satisfactory and substantial results to the exaltation of the United States among the leading nations of the earth. We have no doubt of the complete and crowning success of this mission of Mr. Campbell, including the establishment of the Mexican republic on a solid basis and A coronar's jury held an investigation resterday over the remains of William Simpson, a druggist, who has been doing business at \$72 Eighth avenue. A vertict new acquisitions from Maxico.

Downfall of the Southern Oligarchy. One fact which the late elections in the North must make plainly manifest to the people in the South is the determination of the country that the old politicians who have misruled the country for the past fifty years shall not again come into power. Nothing served more to arouse the strong party feel-ing displayed in the late political contests than the prominence taken in the attempted reconstruction of the democratic party by the old secession leaders of the South, like Wise and Stephens, to the exclusion of Union men like Joshua Hill, and the copperheads of the North, like Clymer and Hoffman, to the exclusion of sound war democrats like Dix. The sountry does not need and does not desire the reor ganization of the democratic party with cop perheads and rebels at its head; and the peo ple of the South had better repudiate ti demagegues of the past, and with younger leaders, from the middle, not the moneyed class, take a new departure for prospe rity, enlightenment and peace by adop the constitutional amendment, which results "bone and sinew" of the South to rights and privileges in the Union, while it forever consigns to obscurity the old leaders who so basely oppressed and then foully betrayed them into a war against their own best

say "we must stand by our old leaders;" for it is a false sense of honor which induces a man to uphold another who has betrayed him into committing wrong. The treason of the Southern slaveholding aristocracy against the country was not greater than the inhumanity which they had for years systematically practised upon the laboring class of the South. The controlling interests in slave labor and landed property at the South had been for many years before the war in the hands of less than ninety thousand of the three hundred thousand persons who owned slaves: and these ninety thousand have been the rulers not only of the South, but up to 1860 they dictated at Washington to the country at large. They wielded a great influence for evil over the people of the South, and retained that power by the most infamous of means. They persistently kept the "poor whites" in ignorance discouraged free schools and established only those of the most expensive character, leaving the whites to grow up in ignorance, well knowing that as long as they were ignorant they could be ruled. They imbued the two races which form the laboring class of the South, the "poor whites" and negroes, with the idea that their interests were antagonistic, and by artful means created between them a prejudice which to this day, and must for many years to come politically divide the laboring class of the South, when it ought to be united in purpose as it is in interest. Through the ignorance o both these classes and the prejudice existing between them, the slaveholders were enable to rule them with a rod of iron, and the slavery in which the negro existed was not more about lute than that endured by the "poor whites." This ignorance and prejudice was the strengt of the rebellion; for had the people of the South understood the demagogues who ruled them, and the purposes to which they aspired, there would never have been any rebelli

These same leaders now seek to restore their lost power and to revive by the reconstruc tion of the old democratic party the machin by which they ruled the country before t war. But Congress has prepared a means for forever dispossesing these leaders, and the North has firmly and positively decided, in the late elections, that Congress is to be su and the amendment be made a law. The provision is a wise one, framed in the true interes of the whole people, for the benefit of the labo ing classes of the South, both white and blac and the former should step forward to assist in the work of shelving their old leaders and nullifying their schemes by the adoption of the

OUR WATER DEFENCES AND COMMUNICATIONS The government has been so busy with unskilful projects of political reconstruction that it warlike experience, and we are fast being lulled into a false sense of security. The defenceless condition of New York during the war was made apparent to all. The forts at the entrance to our harbor would be no obstacle to an enemy with a fraction of the enterprise and daring of Farragut, and in the event of a war with any of the great naval Powers of Europe, the bombardment and perhaps occupation of New York city would be one of the most feasible of projects. The best English or French iron-clads could run by Forts Hamilton, Lafayette and Richmond without any difficulty and either lay the city under contri bution or force us to a terrible and doubtful naval battle in our harbor. The government should be looking to the improvement and ex tension of our harbor defences, and at once.

And not only these, but other matters no

less important to our commercial and national nterests are being neglected. There is no safer coast naturally on the face of the globe than our Atlantic coast, and none so little im proved artificially. It is a common complaint that the various light ships on our coast are frequently miles out of place and remain for months at a time. There are not so many of them that it has become too seat a labor to keep them in place. The woole coast abould be supplied with best of lights and signals and be lighted up at night, as is Broadway. It is only a few years since that all viscole all vessels were compelled to carry head light, and collisions have been far less frequent. The coast needs improvement in this respect, and the commercial interests of this city should force the attention of the authorities to the subject.

Military as well as commercial interests demand the widening and deepening of Hell Gate and the other entrances by the Sound to this city; and we cannot too frequently or emphatically urge the importance of this improvement on the government. Our North-ern frontier is painfully deficient in interior lines of water communication. If a war should result with England from the positive demands which ought to, and we suppose eventually will be, made for the payment of our Alabama claims, we should have to overrun all Canada and New Brunswick with immense armies before we could establish water communications between the ocean and and the lakes—an important advantage to be secured in case of war. The English bold all the existing means for transferring a vessel from the Atlantic to Lake Ontario; and their

Niagara canal, the Welland, only passes vessels of four hundred tons burden. Government should take hold of and finish the Niagara ship canal and connect Lake Ontario with Lake Erie and the rest. Not only should that line be built but the projected Lake Champlain canal should be completed, and direct com nication between the ocean and the lakes estab lished at once. Our interior comm in this respect are sadly deficient, and if Grant were to-day called to plan a campaign against Canada he would find himself almost entirely deprived of the co-operation of Farragut. "In time of peace prepare for war," is a bit of advice which will hold good even in this age

Between Greeley and Harris Mr. Horace Greeley has a very strong claim upon the republican party. It dates back to the Pitteburg Convention of 1856, where he discharged the duties usually assigned to an explatform with his innocent countenance beam ing with delight at the birth of the new organi sation, and his red belcher pocket handke chief wet with tears shed over the dissolution of the old whig party. From that time to the pre sent Mr. Greeley has been a faithful and untir ng worker in the republican ranks, and has largely contributed towards placing republi-canism in its present triumphant position. Mr. Lincoln owed his first nomination at Chicago to Mr. Greeley, and it will not be controverted that "Honest Old Abe" was the power that enabled the republicans to establish themselves on a solid basis after their first brilliant suc-

Mr. Greeley is a candidate for the position of United States Senator, and the republican Legislature is strong enough to bestow that ffice upon whom the members please. There is no good reason why they should not now discharge the debt they owe to Mr. Greeley. Thousands of men whose services are not to be compared with his have received honors and more substantial rewards from the party. There is no question as to his fidelity or capacity, and the fact that he has heretofore been very badly treated by the firm of Seward and Weed, who have for years availed themselves of his services in the political field and withheld from him all the fruits of victory, should recommend him to the especial favor of those who now control the republican party in this

We have sometimes been compelled to scold Mr. Greeley, but we have always done so kindly, and have felt as we can imagine a strong parent must feel when impelled to chastise an unruly child. He has his faults, and we have no desire to conceal them. He has played the truant from common sense, and run after Fourierism, the negro, Bloomerism and bran bread much the same as a schoolboy will occasionally play "hookee" from school, and delight in making mud ples or dancing breakdowns in the gutters. He has suffered himself to be led into some very lengthy and silly personal controversies with "T. W.;" but no person who as had patience to read their correspondence can doubt which has been the sharper and which the victim in the game of politics they have played together. "T. W." has always been found behind the table handling the thim bles, while "H. G." has been endeavoring to discover the whereabouts of the "little joker." Since Mr. Greeley has cut loose from the politcal blacklegs who for a long time cajoled and cheated him he has evinced a disposition to one himself down to the character of a sens ble, practical man, and to give up the vagaries which have hitherto impaired the usefulness of his natural sound sense and ability.

The choice of United States Senator lie between Mr. Greeley and Senator Ira Harris. Mr. Greeley has declared emphatically in favor of the constitutional amendment as the basis upon which loyal representatives from the new unrepresented States are to be allowed to take their seats in Congress. He has very properly denounced the Jacobin programme of hanging Jeff Davis and General Lee and deposing the President. In the United States influence, and would bold a powerful check upon Sumner and Chandler and the other Senatorial allies of Ben Butler and Thad Stevens. His republicanism cannot be questioned, and he would have a splendid opportunity to keep the party on the right track, and to prevent it from running off at any of the misplaced switches of Jacobinism or copperheadism. Senator Harris, who is a candidate for re-election, has no claim upon the republican party that can equal that of Mr. Greeley. He has avowed himself during the recent canvass a supporter of the Jacobin action, and has declared in favor of Ben Butler's programme, including the impeachment of the President and all the other revolutionary schemes designed to disturb the perce of the country and to enable the Be Bethel hero to subject the citizens of New York to the discipline of the has held the office of United States Senator for one term country and to enable the senator for one term country and the senator for the senator one term, and should be willing to give way grace all to Mr. Greeley, who has done so ratio, in the past and may do so much in the

future for the republican party.

The friends of Mr. Greeley should set to work in earnest; for under the new law of Congress the election of United States Senator takes place on the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature. They have every prospect of success with the newly elected House; for their candidate stands squarely upon the platform on which Governor Fenton, despite his weakness and imbecility, was elected; while Ira Harris has wandered off and gone astray after the crazy Jacobins. They have also the inside track in the Senate; for Mesars. Folger, Andrews, Humphreys, Lent, Ezra Cornell and all the leading Senators are honest supporters of the constitutional amendment as a finality, and are opposed to the revolutionary schemes of the radical Jacobins. On this issue the Legislature should not besitate to elect Horace Greeley in preference to Ira Harris.

OUR ARMY OFFICERS IN POLITICAL AFFAIRS .-One or two of the country newspapers have objected to our remarks upon General Grant going to Baltimore at the time of the political roubles there a few days ago. They misunderstood the tenor and motive of our comments. We did not intend to cast any reflection upon General Grant. He was acting under instructions, or, at least, by the request of a superior authority. We were satisfied, too, that the President acted from the best motives in requesting

the General to go to Baltimore. More than that, we think his presence and action there had a good effect. Nor was the sending of General Grant there in a political difficulty without precedent. We remember that General Scott was sent to South Carolina in the time of the nullification trouble, and that this had a very happy effect. But these are exceptional cirnces. The tenor of our remarks was to the effect that in a general way and only under extraordinary circumstances should the officers of the army be employed or interfere in political matters. Our comments were intended as pre-cautionary against adopting an impolitic if not a dangerous practice, rather than condemnatory in this particular case. That is all we have to say to our country contemporaries on this sub-

THE METEORIC SHOWER.

Look Out for the Display Te-Night and Te-Morrow Night. The good people of Gotham who are not much accus

The good people of Gotham who are not much accus-tomed "to see stars" in any of the generally received ways will do well to keep a sharp look out to-night and to-morrow night for the brilliant meteoric display which astronomers announce as probable on one of the above mentioned nights. The appearance of the meteoric shower is expected between the hours of midnight and dawn, and the radiating point or source of the display is generally indicated as in the constellation Loo Major. At shout, helf-must always colone, P. M. that constellation generally indicated as in the constitution Leo Major. At about half-past eleven o'clock P. M. that constellation will be between ten and fifteen dogrees above the eastern horizon. It may be distinguished by the position of its stars, which resemble the shape of a scythe. The most brilliant of these stars is Regulus—in the end, of hood that the radiation is announced as likely to appear. Meteors of great brilliancy and duration have often been thirty-third year of a century an unusually grand dis play of this kind of celestial pyrotecusy

The last of this kind was visible on this continent on the tinguisace by the immense numbers of moving neteors to be seen at once, and for the remarkable size and splendor of many of them. Among the myriads of blazing meteors visible on that occasion one was seen at several places on this continent. It was recognized by several observers by its extraordinary size and brilliancy, as well as by the length of time its train remained visible, which was about ten minutes. The luminous train seemed to follow the meteor in a serpentine course, and finally disappeared in a vast nebulous crowd many times larger than the moon and which continued to move onward with a velocity greater than the clouds. The great shower of meteors in 1799 was visible in Europe on the morning of November 12, and on November 13, 1832, a similar display was witnessed on the same continent. Although we have had no account of any having been noticed in Europe in November, 1865, still we of the New World lay claim to a display for our benefit this year. It has, also, been observed that the date of the great meteoric shower advances one day every period, so that it may not take place until the night of November 13-14. In previous occurrences of this kind the maximum was observed between the hours of three o'clock A. M. and dawn. During that time the constellation Leo Major advances well above the horizon and the darkness is great enough to give effect to the display.

It has been noticed that great meteoric showers have usually preceded great events in the history of the world. So, in case this display occur, the quid numer will be busy in divining the great event foreshadowed. Is it a great empire to be destroyed, a great emperor to fall, a great empire to be destroyed, a great emperor to fall, a great war to break out, or what is it?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The recurrence of the great meteorological phenomena of 1799 and of 1833 is expected between the 12th and 14th inst. These displays were so grand and appalling a to lead all who beheld them to suppose that the end of the world had come. The spectacle is more likely occur (or at least to be greatest) between the hours of twelve M and four A. M., when the great majority of people will be in bed and asleep. Would it not be well, therefore, to have it arranged and understood that upon the commencement of the phenomenon all the fire bells be loudly rung throughout the city, so as to rouse all and afford them an opportunity of beholding God's mighty and wonderful works.

THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE CONTROVERSY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. it were really an accusation and they were guilty of it. My letter was founded upon the general opinion that they annals of the New York Yacht Club has been personally participated in by the yacht owners. Why this one of all others (for what yachtsman or even American will not consider it a national affair?) should be an exception naturally suggests an inquiry as to the cause. The reasons given are certainly very sensible; but one can hardly expecta "landsman" to appreciate the points of a yacht race, or the position of a yachtsman. If "business and domestic interests" prevent the yacht owners from going, why do they, possessing such ties, make such a race when they are unable to sustain its character? For

If the criticisms of "Jim Brown" or "John Smith" were alone to be considered in the affair it would probably be a matter of indifference to the contesting parties; but Mr. "Landsman" should remember that it will be subjected to the jealous and supercilious criticism of a foreign public, which will be the last to consider the lame and impotent arguments of "business claims" and "domestic ties." A YACHTSMAN. setle ties." A VACHTSMAN

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

BRICK LATERS' PROTECTIVE UNION, MORRISANIA.-The operative bricklayers of the town of Morrisania held a meeting at l'atrick J. Bergen's house, on Fordham avenue, between First and Second streets, in the town of Morrisania, on last Thursday evening. They appointed J. Q. A. Colfax chairman and Robert Landan Seurgiary, but did not take any decided action, and on motion adjourned until Thursday next, the 15th has, at eight o'clock. The meeting was held for the purpose of forming a Bricklayers Frotective Union in Morrisania similar to those in New York.

ASAULT AND ATTERMED HIGHWAY ROBERT IN WEST

FARMS.—On Saturday night, at about eight o'clock, Mr. Charles H. Poldt, of New York, whose office is in West Thirties street, near Broadway, while on his way from he village of West Farms to Tremont, and when within short distance of the latter place, was set upon by three dians who knocked him down and beat him badly. They subsequently flariched his pockets and took from him what money he had. Mr. Boldt gave an alarm, which caused the fellows to leave, and he then made his way to the Tremont station house. The Sergeant on hearing the man's complaint sent officers to see if they could find the depredators, but without success. Mr. Boldt had been to West Farms to get \$300, but did not bottain it, and it is supposed that the men knew of his intention, and thought that he had it upon his person.

San Francisco, Nov. 10, 1906.
The steamer Constitution, for Panalia, salied to-day, with \$866,000 in treasure, of which \$602,000 is for New York. She also carried one hundred tons of wheat and G. H. Mumford, of the Western Union Telegraph Com-

pany.

Consul Goday claims thiricen cannon, recently brought from Freuch fortifications at Mazatlan, as the property of the Mexican republic, and will treat their sale as void. The clearance of the steamer Continental, which salied on Thursday for Ean Blas, Manzanilla and Acapulco, was obtained from the Mexican imperial Consul. Wheat sold to-day at \$2 10 per 100 lbs., Hawaiian sugar at 16c., Ochotak coddish at 8½c. Receipts of builton—Yellow Jackst, October 9, \$180,000; Haie & Norcross, \$150,000; Gould & Curry, \$114,000; Crown Point, \$10,000; Choliar, \$60,000; Empire Mill, \$42,000; Savage, \$210,000. The following dividends have been declared:—Imperial, \$8 per share; Haie & Norcross, \$100 per foot; Crown Point, \$60 per foot. Mining stocks have generally improved. Savage, \$14,00; Crown Point, \$8 50; Yellow Jackst, \$6 57; Ophir, \$82; Choliar, \$180; Empire Mill, \$114; Imperial, \$110; Belcher, \$62. Legai tenders, 70%.

The steamer Pacific, from Columbia river, brings \$205,000 in treasure.

The Aret Barniar, from Honolulu, brings fourteen pany.

Consul Goday claims thirteen cannon, recently brought
from French fortifications at Mazatlan, as the property

The steamer Pacific, from Columbia river, brings \$205,000 in treasure.

The bark Bernier, from Honolulu, brings fourteen hundred kegs and three hundred bags sugar, nine hundred bags and three hundred bags sugar, nine hundred bares molasses. Brig Lahia, from Foo Chow, brings four thousand boxes tea.

The following whalers arrived from the Northern Ocean:—Steamer Milo, with 1,000 barrels oil and 15,000 pounds bone; bark John Howland, with 350 barrels oil and 8,000 pounds bone; brig Manilla, with 180 barrels oil and 12,000 pounds bone.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's bark Opward, from Petropaulovski, argived yesterday in ballar 4.

MARYLAND HORSE FAIR.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11, 1506. The Maryland Gorse Fair is announced to take place here this work, commencing on Tuesday. The far our horses Degter and Patchen are to be present, and there will be trials of speed each day for premiurat renging

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE INTERDICTED RAILEGAD. - Yesterday a squad working the pavement of Broadway on either side of rails recently laid down by the Dry Dock, East Bro way and Bettery Railroad Company, extending from a to Fulton street, and which they were lately restrain to Fulton street, and which they were lately restrained from using by virtue of an order of injunction issued by the Supreme Court, and published at length in at Hunano of the 5th inst. In the undertaking of restords the company might probably have been actuated by feelings of removes for having rendered the paving of this section of the great thoroughfare so unsightly, and determined to make some reparation for the wrong doe in laying the track. Even on the latter point the success is rather questionable, however, as the success is rather questionable, however, as the success is rather questionable, however, as the street paving is still very irregularly laid. Wither ascribing to the company this laudable motive, there no alternative but to suppose that they intend runais their cars over the routs again; but this would prover their absurdous undertaking in the teeth of the perpetual prohibition granted against them. Companies as well as individuals, in this age, are apt to view masters in the light of dollars and cents, and cortainly after the outlay made by this company in laying the track

Pontifical loan, which commenced on Saturday last, I been very successful. The only announcement made the public was through the columns of the Herald that day, when over \$2,000 was subscribed for them. A Society of Secularists.—The society calling the

selves Secularists, which is a numerous and active bed of people in England, and whose creed is that our dutie are best fulfilled and happiness secured by attending at the industrial and social duties of this life, have our menced to organize in this city. They held the first of a series of public meetings last evening, at No. 6 Sixth avenue. Dr. Kinget delivered a discourse, as several ladies and gentlemen addressed the meeting One lady grew eloquent and related the signal preparity and happiness which had resulted from their re pudiating all politicians and attending strictly to the own business, and that poverty, insanity and divort were unknown among them.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT. -The simest daily reace of accidents on the various lines of rai throughout the city, occasioned by the recklessness of passengers and carelessness of drivers, seems to have no effect, and passengers are as reckless and ratiroad employés as careless as if as accidents had ever occurred. Last evening about eighto-clock, John McDonald, residing at No. 79 West Forty-sixth street, attempted to jump from the frost platform of car No. 47, of the Third Avenue Railroad, while it was going un Third avenue near Twenty-sevents. while it was zoing up Third avenue, near Twenty-sevenic street. He fell under the forward wheel of the car as had his leg so badly crushed that it is feared amputa tion will be found necessary. He was conveyed to Belie wue hospital and properly cared for.

Catherine, residing at No. 217 Elizabeth street, have that of the both had indulged their appetites so much that Owen, to work off the influence of the spirits, commenced beating his wife, and before he desisted Catharine was no severely bruised that her life was despaired of. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Fourteenth precinct police. Owen was arrosted and held to await the result of his wife's injuries.

hour before one o'clock yesterday morning a boy named

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING PROPLE OF FRANCE. -BATCO his office, No. 2 Bowling Green, a subscription terrible inundations in France, along the Garonne, the Loire and the Rhone, have left in a state of starvation. Whole villages have been swept away, and crops and vinevards destroyed in hundreds of localities. The case is one which appeals to the charity of all, and especially to those having commercial relations with France.

A Mother Casts Herself and Her Child into the North River-Her Dross Buoys Her Up and She is Rescued by the Crew of a Vessel-The Trinis and Miseries of an Emigran

of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday mernis which was intended for a young woman who stood be-fore the bar, holding in her arms a very young child. There was something which attracted the spectator's at-tention more than her manifest weariness; something mother's breast, its great blue eyes filled with a moura ful light. The figure of the woman was of medium height well kult and rounded. Her face was English, her fee and shoulders. Her light gray eyes were sad and tro-bled and her countenance here an expression wretches miserable, haggard. Some trouble was affecting her to deeply to allow her to take note of passing objects, the crowded, curious throng, the policemen on either side her, or the gaze of the magistrate fixed upon her. She gave no thought to these ansave that she would now and then fix her eyes upon he

some terrible blew, and could not be induced to take he giance from the floor on which it reasted. But in tha face there was no shame—it was not that; it was gried wearing and consuming; a grief that had shattered he energies, her strength, her spirit. The policeman could tell nothing of the woman's trouble, further than this:

About ten o'clock on Saturday night, while he was pacing his beat on Bank street, near the North river, he had heard a splash in the river and a woman's cry.

Bhad hastened to the pier, where he saw a boat put of from a vessel which lay close in shore, and rapidity pell

the Commissioners of Public Charities.

Following her to the station house, howeve speaking kindly to the poor woman, she visibly so and after a little effort she was led to tell her which she did, interrupted by fits of weeping. He name was Emily Campbell. A year ago she had a young house carebatter in a town in England, ing that they might do better in this country the sharked on board a resust. They landed in He and theuce came to this city. On the way the misfortune happened. Two large chests contain greater portion of their clothing and effects were They reached New York almost penniless and tood hoad in a cheep boarding house. Two months confinement was close at hand and they had to furnished lodgings, their mourey had dwindled as they were very poor; they owed money for their The wife said that her husband did not complain, thought he was not satisfied. On Saturday hubb had been taken sick and there was no money if medicing. The wife said that her hesband did not complain, but she thought he was not satisfied. On Saturday her little babe had been taken sick and there was no money to buy if medicina! While her husband was out at work during the day she had taken up her poor, feverish infant, and had gone into the street. She waiked here, there, through the crowded Broadway and up and down by streets, past elegant houses and groups of people who seemed to be so happy. But she did not beg; she could not de that. She pondered over her troubles and gradually strayed to the edge of the river. It was night now, and she could see the lights flashing here and there from vessels in the river and happy homes on the distant shore. The thought came to her that she would not be a burden to her husband longer; it was but a leap, a splash, and then the waters would close over her and her little one, and they would give him trouble no more. On the impulse she had leaped from the pier, but God would not let her die, and her dress had kept her up until the boat reached her. She wanted to go back to her husband now; he lived at 147 Thompson street; she did not think he would complain or biame her, and it would be perhaps best. Then the wretched mother looked at her child and said that it had caught more cold and was worse; it could not live. At this she sobbed as though undone. As soon as the above facts were learned an officer was sent at once for the husband to come to bis wife at the station house.

THE BALTIMORE DIFFICULTY. Governo/ Swann Urged to Call an Extra Secsion of the Legislature—Delay of the Judges of Election in Making Returns, &c.

RATTROES, Nov. 11, 1804

Vo.y strong representations were made to Governo

Vo.r strong representations were made to Governo Swam last night as to the propriety of calling an early assumed to the propriety of calling an early assumed to the control of the calling and the calling a mas of \$500 and imprisonment. If of refusal a nine of \$500 and imprisonment. If of refusal a nine of \$500 and imprisonment. If of refusal a nine of \$500 and imprisonment. If of refusal a nine of \$500 and imprisonment. If of refusal a nine of \$500 and imprisonment. If of refusal a nine of \$500 and imprisonment. If of refusal a nine of \$500 and imprisonment. If of refusal a nine of \$500 and imprisonment. If of refusal a nine of \$500 and imprisonment. If of the other calling and the strong and via.